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lawyer, librarian and publicist, in need of guidance in a subject less familiar than American and English legal literature, the textual form is more useful; while the index referring to authors and subjects completes the bibliographical apparatus.

The section relating to international law, public and private, fills sixteen pages, and includes general bibliographies, selected and subject lists, bibliographical periodicals, and concludes with the literature of the peace movement. The bibliographies of modern continental law are discussed first in a section containing general legal bibliographies dealing with the Continent as a whole, and second under sections devoted to the autonomous countries of Europe. The material is further subdivided into (1) bibliographies in the form of independent books, (2) treatises in which bibliography is a prominent feature, (3) bibliographic information to be found in periodicals, (4) catalogues of law libraries, jurists or publishers, having bibliographic value, and (5) bibliographies on special subjects.

FREDERICK C. HICKS.

Rechte und Pflichten der Neutralen Mächte im Seekrieg nach dem Haager Abkommen vom 18 Oktober 1907. By Paul Einicke. Tübingen: J. C. B. Mohr. 1912. pp. xi, 405.

This work is from the *Abhandlungen aus dem Staats-Verwaltungs- und Völkerrecht* edited by Dr. Zorn and Dr. Stier-Somolo. After a brief sketch of the development of neutrality as applied to warfare on the sea, Dr. Einicke proceeds to the consideration of the Hague convention concerning the rights and duties of neutral Powers in maritime war, tracing the course of the negotiations and the differing propositions of the delegations at the Hague Conference. The articles of the convention are analyzed and the tendency to place responsibility upon the belligerent to respect neutral rights is shown. The rules of the Treaty of Washington naturally receive much consideration. Article 5 of the Hague convention, which contains the general prohibition of the "use of neutral ports and waters as a base of naval operations" and also the particular prohibition in regard to the erection of "wireless telegraph stations," is properly criticised, though the reason for the form was plain when the events of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5 were in the minds of the negotiators. It is clearly shown that in many respects this convention embodies compromises which were necessary in order that any action might be secured. This is particularly pointed out in

such provisions as that in Article 19 in regard to coaling, which says of vessels of war "these vessels can take only sufficient fuel to enable them to reach the nearest port of their own country. They may on the other hand take the fuel necessary to fill up their bunkers, properly so called, when in neutral countries which have adopted this method of determining the amount of fuel to be supplied." That this and other articles may conflict with existing international agreements, as with the treaty of Germany and Spain, is mentioned. Each article and the preamble receives attention. There is brief reference to the application of the convention in the Turco-Italian War. A convenient list of neutrality laws, proclamations, etc., is appended, together with a selected bibliography. Such a treatise upon each of the Hague conventions would be very serviceable.

Proyecto de Ley de Aplicación del Derecho Internacional Privado. By Dr. Pedro Manuel Arcaya, Venezuelan Delegate to the Committee of Jurists in Charge of the Codification of American International Law, Minister of Interior of Venezuela. Caracas: Tipografía "Cosmos," 1915. pp. 25.

The above is a draft law apparently intended to codify the Venezuelan application of private international law. The project is divided into four general heads or titles, and some general principles by way of preliminary provisions dealing with the laws which must have precedence as well as with the manner in which they shall be proved whenever private international law is to be applied, are stated in a preliminary title.

Title first deals with persons in general: nationality and personal status, absence and presumption of death; marriage, divorce and separation; filiation and adoption; administration and guardianship; foreign juridical persons. Title second deals with property, inheritance and gifts. Title third deals with contractual obligations in general and with certain contracts in particular. Title fourth deals with procedure: jurisdiction, execution of judgments and letters rogatory.

Some of the provisions of this code may serve perhaps as illustrations of the great difficulties which must be encountered by those endeavoring to codify the so-called American private international law. Take, for instance, Article 10 of this project, which provides: "The naturalization of a Venezuelan in a foreign country shall have no effect as regards the Republic." This provision can be very well regarded as a declaration of national policy, the result of theories prevailing in the majority of the